

Since *Andropogon Gerardi* Vitman (1792) is the same as *A. provincialis* Lam. (1785) and *A. furcatus* Muhl. (1806), that appears to be the proper name for our common species. The following are the most marked varieties:

*A. GERARDI* Vitman, var. **paucipilus** (Nash), comb. nov. *A. paucipilus* Nash in Britt. Man. 70 (1901). *A. provincialis* Lam., var. *paucipilus* (Nash) Fern. & Grise. in RHODORA, xxxvii. 147 (1935).

*A. GERARDI*, var. **chrysocomus** (Nash), comb. nov. *A. chrysocomus* Nash, l. c. (1901). *A. provincialis*, var. *chrysocomus* (Nash) Fern. & Grise. l. c. (1935).

(To be continued)

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## A NEW STREPTANTHUS FROM THE BIG BEND OF TEXAS

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THIS unique *Streptanthus* was first collected on February 28, 1937, by Mr. Hugh Cutler, and the collection bears his number 677. This collection is designated the type specimen, and it is deposited at the Gray Herbarium. From a study of this specimen the writer drafted a tentative description and gave it a tentative unpublished name. Although the botanists who have seen this material agree that it is a species of *Streptanthus*, it seemed better not to publish the description until the plant could be taken in fruit. The writer was unable to visit the locality of growth of this plant at the time for taking it in fruit, but Dr. Hugh Cutler has been more fortunate in this respect, for on May 3, 1941, he visited the exact locality (the point where the old wagon road enters Maravillas Canyon at four miles from Black Gap) and found the plant growing in abundance and in fruit. In addition to sending me this desired material Dr. Cutler also sent some to the Gray Herbarium. The material he sent me was not numbered, so it has been assigned my number, 37078. The circumstances clearly justify naming this species in honor of its discoverer, and I take pleasure in withdrawing the name originally proposed and in making the proper substitution.

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**STREPTANTHUS Cutleri**, n. sp. Plant annual, 35–50 cm. high, glabrous throughout; stems terete, simple at base, usually branched above, 2 mm. in diameter or less; basal leaves 5–10, oblanceolate, petioled, runcinate-pinnatifid, 5–10 cm. long, up to 2 cm. broad, becoming purplish, terminal lobe broad with about 3 sinuses extending halfway to the midrib, the apex broadly triangular; cauline leaves ascending, as long as or longer than the basal leaves, with narrower segments, the terminal segment lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, usually entire except towards base; the upper cauline leaves linear, entire, or undulate to few-toothed basally; petioles scarcely differentiated from the blades, purplish, narrowly winged, dilated at base, 3-nerved, not clasping; petals 4, clawed, 2 developing ampliate blades, 2 represented by the claws only, the developed petals about 25 mm. long, the claws  $\frac{3}{4}$  and the blades  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the total length; claws of petals 10 mm. long, up to 2 mm. broad, greenish below, pale above, in the undeveloped petals crisped or toothed above; blades of petals 10–14 mm. long, 5–6 mm. broad, ovate, erose or crisped, pale purplish, prominently pinnately nerved with darker purple branching veins; calyx campanulate, somewhat saccate, not carinate; sepals 5, oblong, purple, 10–12 mm. long, thin and scarious to greenish for as much as 2 mm. at the obtuse tips; anthers linear, sagittate; pods very flat, 3.5–6 cm. long, 4 mm. broad, glabrous, ascending, the peduncles 10–18 mm. long, each cell usually 8-seeded or more; seeds orbicular, light brown, broadly winged, the body and wing 4 mm. broad, the body 2 mm. broad.

**STREPTANTHUS Cutleri**, sp. nov. Planta annua, 35–50 cm. alta, tota glabra; caulibus teretibus, basi simplicibus, supra plerumque ramosis, 2 mm. crassis vel minoribus; foliis basalibus 5–10, oblanceolatis, petiolatis, pinnatifido-runcinatis, 5–10 cm. longis, ad 2 cm. latis, purpurascensibus, lobo terminali lato sinibus ad mediam costam, apice late triangulari; foliis caulinis adscendentibus foliorum basalium longitudinem aequantibus vel excedentibus, lobis angustis, terminali lanceolato vel linearilanceolato, saepius basi excepta integro; foliis caulinis superioribus linearibus, integris vel repandis vel parcius deorsum dentatis; petiolis vix a lamina distinctis, purpureis, anguste alatis, basi dilatatis, 3-nerviis haud amplectentibus; petalis 4, clavatis quorum 2 in laminas amplas abeuntibus, 2 unguicularibus tantum, petalis evolutis ca. 25 mm. longis, unguibus  $\frac{3}{4}$  laminae  $\frac{2}{5}$  longitudinis totius; unguibus 10 mm. longis, ad 2 mm. latis, subtus viridescentibus, supra pallidis, petalorum haud evolutorum apice crispis vel dentatis; laminis 10–14 mm. longis, 5–6 mm. latis, ovatis, crispis vel erosis, pallide purpureis, evidenter pinnatinervis, venulis ramosis obscure purpureis; calyce campanulato subsaccato haud carinato; sepalis 5, oblongis, purpureis, 10–12 mm. longis, apice ca. 2 mm. tenuibus scariosis vel virides-

centibus; antheris linearibus, sagittatis; leguminibus valde compressis, 3.5–6 cm. longis, 4 mm. latis, glabris, adscendentibus, pedunculis 10–18 mm. longis, cella quave saepius seminibus 8 vel ultra donata; seminibus orbicularibus, pallide brunneis, late alatis, totis 4 mm., parte centrali 2 mm. latis.<sup>1</sup>

The type locality of this species is in Maravillas Canyon of Brewster County, Texas, about fifty miles south of Marathon and four miles northeast of Black Gap, at an elevation of 2500 feet. This species is distinct in that only 2 petals develop ampliate blades. It differs from other species of West Texas in that its leaves are not clasping. Of these species its closest relationship seem to be with *S. platycarpus* A. Gray.

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## THE VARIATIONS OF BRACHYELYTRUM ERECTUM

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IN eastern North America, *Brachyelytrum erectum* (Schreb.) Beauv. exhibits two well-defined geographic tendencies; the northern plants are characterized by having glabrous or scabrous lemmas, while the southern plants have strongly hispid lemmas. These variations may be distinguished as follows:

- Lemmas strongly hispid, the hairs 0.2 to 0.6 mm. long. . . . *B. erectum* (typical).  
 Lemmas glabrous or scabrous, with hairs 0.02 to 0.15 mm. long  
 or less. . . . . *B. erectum* var. *septentrionale*.

BRACHYELYTRUM ERECTUM (Schreb.) Beauv., Ess. Agrost. 155 (1812). *Muhlenbergia erecta* Schreb. in Spreng., Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb. 2: 287 (1807–08). ? *Dilepyrum aristosum* Michx., Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 40 (1803). *Brachyelytrum aristatum* (Pers.) Roem & Schult. var. *Engelmanni* A. Gray, Gray's Man. ed. 5. 614 (1867). *Brachyelytrum aristosum* (Michx.) Trel. var. *glabratum* Vasey in Millsp., West Va. Agri. Expt. Sta. Bull. 24: 469 (1892). *Dilepyrum erectum* (Schreb.) Farwell, Amer. Midl. Nat. 8: 33 (1922).—Massachusetts south to Georgia, west to Louisiana and southern Wisconsin. Hitchcock states that the type of *Muhlenbergia erecta* Schreb. was collected in Georgia and Carolina.<sup>2</sup> The southern plants may therefore be considered the typical variety.

*B. ERECTUM* (Schreb.) Beauv., var. **septentrionale** var. nov., lemmatibus glabris vel scaberulis. Growing in rich soil in open

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Dr. Leon Croizat for aid in the preparation of the Latin description.

<sup>2</sup> Hitchcock A. S. Man. Grass. U. S., 810 (1935).